INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

eturned to their places this morning and

Will Not Run Under Disadvantage

CHICAGO, ILL., April 26 -Mr. R. T.

Jrane, President of the Crane Brothers

Manufacturing Company, employing some 1,500 men, says that he will close his shops

Discharged Men Beinstated.

Want a Restoration of Wages

f engineers and firemen and employes of he Pittsburgh & Western and Pittsburgh

Cleveland & Toledo railroads are in con

Baltimore Tis-up Ended.

Free Singes Sinried,

NEW YORK, April 27,-This afternoon

Were Not Included in the Raise.

THEY WERE NOT IDLE.

idle during the last week in arranging to

cope with a riot as many people have supposed. Preparations have been made

at most of the armories for a sudden call

and there has been great activity behind

the walls of the arsenal at Seventh and Thirty-fifth street, The Forty-seventh regiment of Brooklyn was under arms the night of the riot in Greenpoint and the

day after.

It has leaked out that a squad of Earl's

rendezvous there.

There is an effort on the part of the authorities to keep the whole matter quiet. The officer in charge of the arsenal says he is not allowed to give out information.

New York, April 27 .- A special to the Evening Ragle from Montreal says: Mr. D. R. Smart, his wife and brother were ar-

5 percent.

WHEELING, WEST VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1886.

VOLUME XXXIV .--- NUMBER 213.

# The Intelligencer.

usice: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street. As onnce of arbitration is worth a

ound of cure.
Under which Governor, O, Democrate-

Jackson or Wilson?

RNRHOND refuses to go "dry," and the brandy-smash will flourish as of yore. Washington is so attractive a city that Congress doesn't like to leave it. Hence

the prediction of a session far into August. is the slaughter of the birds to decorate panets goes on, ours will soon be a birdm land. Why not try fish fins for a

Washington. The toilettes, what there so them, are elaborately scant.

cat together, he smiles a broad Kanawha A HARD-GLOVE contest between Epamin

onlas Willis Wilson and Jacob Beeson la ison might settle the question. It cer-

Whereine doesn't go much on lectures mithat kind of thing, but when something light and airy, seasonsable for warm vesther, comes along it can pack a ten-

Council has done well in the matter of he liquor licenses. But it might have on batter by going farther, Licenses have been refused for at least one more

ton relating to the employment of hom abr on city work is in the right spirit sajust to Wheeling labor and the best ests of the community. The mer to live here will spend their earning

A PENNSYLVANIA lady who met Miss alson in Europe writes home that it is me that Mirs Fulsom is to be married to be President, and thinks it a shame. The ennsylvania lady forgets that the Presient has of late years taken violently to

SENATOR PAYNE is placed in a delicate dembarrassing position by the presen optly onsted. The use of money to care public place ought to stop some edrawn on the United States Senate, we I have made a good beginning that my deepen and widen until it crowds a

tate Commerce bill touches the root of a the West are put on an equality with tose of the Middle States they ought to weed nearness to market and discrimise sgainst near points in favor of reoter ones, is to commit a wrong for which bere is no defense.

etreen the States Congress can remedy is wrong and ought to do it. It ought be possible to ship a carload of attle or flour from Chicago to the seaboard less cost than from any point in Ohio, and; and yet this is a standing grievance gainst the railroads. Common carriers hould not be permitted to juggle the ography of the country out of all recog

has Leave of the President—Speeches of the Two Officials. Washington, D. C., April 27.—Mr. Coong Teac Ju, the retiring Chinese Min-sier, accompanied by Secretary Bayard, called at the White House and took offi-dial leave of the President. In presenting is letter of recall he said:

Mr. Paraidant:-1 desire to express my sacre thanks, especially for the unvarying kindness and courtesy which I and the members of my legation have rewelf from your Kreelleney and the high effects of the United States Government re-king here. These tokens of good will have the property of the court of t sking here. These tokens of good will have tren me much pleasure because of my conviction that they were given to me as the representative of the Emperor and representative of the Emperor and Givernment of China, and that they indicate a desire to maintain the ties of friends personal personal the ties of t side states. This is reciprocated by a foverment of China. And now in thing my final leave permit me, Mr. readent, to offer to you my sincere the foreign health and happiness and the most abundant prosperity of the man and the most abundant prosperity of the most abundant prosperity abundant prosperity abundant prosperity abundant prosperity ab

dissisted: —It is always a source of ret when the kindly official and per-oral relations which have grown between its Government and the representative of Airendly sovereign are turned into a law channel, but the regret I feel in re-ceive from your hand the Imperial edict formsoning you back to China and in bid-tay you largued is much deeper by the Robertion of your high personal quali-ies and the unvarying spirit of courtesy and rood will you have infused into the

The vast distance that separates China create and maintain that clear tations of the testimony which for three months have been so assistanced by the most cordial respect and return to your own shore, secondary out the most cordial respect and respect and respect your savereign and cause your savereign the savereign and cause your savereig

day, Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, opposed strongly Camden's long and short haul railroads and Western shippers, while Senators Sherman, Conger and Gorman nade powerful speeches in support of the lamden amendment, Mr. Sherman taking

Camden amendment, Mr. Sherman taking the strongest ground possible.

Mr. Evarts, of New York, sustains the West Virginia Senator and it is understood Mr. Legan will also advocate the measure. Mr. Camden engaged actively in the debate to-day and had a very lively tilt with Mr. Cullom. There is very little doubt that the amendment will be adopted by a large majority and that the bill as amended will be almost unanimously passed. No measure of greater interest and benefit to West Virginia and the Middle States has been before Congress for many years.

many years.

The light against it seems to be purely of a sectional nature. Some of the railroads oven favor it, and the question has ot for a moment taken a partisan turn. he debate is attracting great attention

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE. the Fight in the Senate on Mr. Camden's

Amendment.
Washington, April 27.—In the Senate to-day the Inter-State Commerce bill was taken up, the pending question was on Mr. Camden's proposed amendment to strike out the words from the same point departure from the long and short

tended the bill. The committee had given the subject of long and short hauls a good deal of consideration and had not felt it safe to go further than the State of Massachusetts had gone in that matter. No country in the world had an absolute in this country a belief that the short as in this country a belief that the another und people were swindled to make up r the loss on a long haul. The committee had endeavored by this bill to prevent o possibility of railroads recruiting emselves out the short haul people for season the long hauf

bered. The growth and decay of empire; the morning lustro of a dynasty and its the possibility of railroads recruiting themselves out the short haul people for losses on the long haul.

Mr. Sherman could not see how the committee having recognized the long and short haul principle, could resist the amendment proposed by Mr. Camden. Without that amendment double rate from Chicago to Now York night be charged. That would be a great injustice to Pittsburgh. It was impossible to stop short of extending the long and short haul principle to interior points on a railroad it was to be applient to great terminal points on the same railroad. If there was any institute controlling rates. points the principle ought to be extended to intermediate points. But it was said it cost mere for a short haul than for a long one; that was not so. It had never been shown to be so. There was no ground of equity for a larger charge on a short haul than a longer one. If we were to make a rule about it we could not escape going the whole way. Any other rule would destroy all the intermediate towns and cities. way. Any other rule would destroy all the intermediate towns and cities. One of the great evils of our time was the enormous concentration in our cities, the result of railroad arrangements, at the expense of local communities. The fight on this lew words which Mr. Camden had moved to strike out "from the same point of departure" showed that the object was to keep up the privileges of

point of departure") showed that the object was to keep up the privileges of onsking heavy charges from local points and making discriminations against Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, and all interior intermediate points.

Mr. Miller opposed the amendment and Mr. Harris and Mr. Bek advocated it.

After an executives session, the Senate addiagrand.

Formulated by the Ohio House of Repre-

the Clerk of the House of Representatives, of Ohio, transmitting a transcript of the testimony taken by a committee of that House, and the report of the same committee on the charges relating to the elec-tion of Senator Payne.

Mr. Payne said that if any formal motion

House of Representatives of the State of Ohio."

After reading the resolution under which the committee was appointed, he said: "The scope of the investigation as actually conducted by the committee, is stated in the insjority report, as follows: "Whenever our attention was called to anything which indicated the probable employment of improper means to gain support, wa followed the clues presented on the theory that we were not only authorised, but in duty bound to pursue any matter that promised even remotely to show the use of such means in connection with the election, because the discovery Government and the representative shieadly sovereign are turned into a channel, but the regret I feel in relation from your hand the Imperial edict immediate bearing upon the charges against the persons named in the resolution of your high personal quality and the unvarying spirit of courtesy tood will you have infused into the possible to the countries between your mission and this rement.

The vast distance that separates China admitted light of successions of such means in connection with the use of such means in connection with the clection, because the discovery of one important feet, though having no fine important feet, though having no fone important feet, though having no fine important feet, though having no fone important feet, though having no fine important feet, though having no fone important feet, though having no fine important feet, though having availed itself of any source of information, admitted hearaay statements, and even the opinions of witnesses. I had hoped that the request put forward by the minority members of the committee, that proceedings should be open to the public, would have been acceded to; and that I might have been spared the misrepresentations of the testimony which for three months have been so assiduously circuments have been so assiduously circuments.

A WARM DISCUSSION

OVER CAMDEN'S AMENDMENT

To the luter-State Commerce Bill—Henator cat Association—Payce's Case.

Special Discatch to the Intelligencer.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—A very lively and interesting discussion over Senator Camden's amendment to the Inter-State Commerce bill occupied the time of the Senate the greater part of today. Mr. Callom, of Illinois, opposed

The majority and minority reports were referred to the Committee on Privileges

ELGQUENT ADDRESS

Of Hon, George Baucreft Before the American Historical Association.

Washington, April 27.—The American Historical Association met in its third au-nual convention this morning at the Colcroft, President, delivered his last address. having declined re-election. Mr. Bancroft poke as follows:

Brothers of the American Historical Associa-

of your existence. You, who in our uni-versities instruct the coming generation in the history of their race; you, who break from duties in church or in State, to show your love for your fellow men by your zest in the study of their progress; you, who for a moment throw aside the cares of the orese, the toil of authorship, or the delights of study in retirement, in the name of the Association, I bid you all joy at your renewed presence with one another. The object of our pursuit is one of the grandest that solicits the attention of man. The movement of mighty States over the scene of ever-sacceling action is like the march of so many armies with their various civilizations for their banners; they themselves have faded away; their career, their enduring contributions to the sum of human knowledge, their men of transcendent genius, such as are supposed to the sum of human knowledge, their rom duties in church or in State, to show men of transcendent genius, such as are vouchsafed to the race at great intervals of centuries, all come within the range of

our pursuits. Moreover, we are nearest of kin to the students of moral philosophy. The movements of moral philosophy. The movements of humanity are governed by law. It is true that the sparrow, when the time comes for its fall to the ground, obeys a law that pervades the Kosmes; and it is equally true that every hair in the head of a human being is numbered. The growth and decay of empire; the morning instre of a dynasty and its

grows out of the infinite variety of movements of the human will and of the motives by which it may be swayed. In the department of history the difficulty of judgment is diminished, for history deals with the part, which is beyond the reach of change. The discerning statesman may forecast the character of coming events, and form a plan of action with a reasonable confidence in its wisdom; but the critic, who does not bring with him the spirit of candid inquiry, cannot comprehend the institutions forming themselves before his eyes. In all antiquity no true democracy existed as a Governno true democracy existed as a Government; yet our national organization accepted elements from the political organizations of the Greek; it counts Christianizations of the Greek; it counts Christian-ity among its sources; it profited by the experience of the Roman Empire in estab-lishing inter-citizenship and domestic free trade. It was essentially imbued with the spirit of the reformation, which rose up in Germany with Luther, and was de-veloped by Calvin in France and Switzer-land.

land.

It drew from England ideas of a personal liberty and elements suited to the form of government which it had to frame. In its colonial period it derived from its own experience an opulence of forms of representative government.

INMERITANCE OF AMERICANS.

The American people has cause to be "the many;" it is the government of the deserves the severest censure of every dividuals or a class to set themselves apart here they would constitute only a sect. A government that is less than the sect. A government that is less than the government by the entire people is a government of which the legislation will by its very nature incline to the benefit of classes. The Government of our "new nation" is rightly described by one of its greatest exponents as a "Government of the people, by the people." The singular combination of the best elements of the past in our institutions favored the increase of territory. Our fathers expressed their vast aspirations in the articles of confederation. We never extended our limits in the direction which they pointed; but it Mr. Payns seld that if any formal motion was required to refer the papers to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, he made that motion, and requested that the minority report of the committee take the minority report of the committee take the many report of the committee take a brief statement of the circumstances attending the meeting of the Democratic cancers of the Obio Legislature, January 8, 1884, at which he was nominated. He said: "The papers submitted embody the results of an investigation into this cantaries, conducted secretly for more than three months by a committee of the House of Representatives of the State of Obio." pleteness of the country was not estab-lished till a President of the United States succeeded by one treaty with Great Britain and another with Mexico, to enter into the peaceful possession of the continent for sixteen degrees on the Pacific. It was this settlement which perfected the Union. From that moment its majesty and safety rested on the line of east and west, and as far as the human eye can see we may in consequence hold our Union in perpe-

THE SLATERY QUESTION. In the first Congress slavery brough danger to the Union; under the Presidency of John Adams it took steps for an early dissolution; it was quieted for awhile by Jefferson and his immediate successors, but from the moment that the country had its vast establishment on the l'acific, the dissolution of the Union became impossible. The will of the people was able to exact its preservation; but what an infinity of power was necessary to carry out that will; to express it, I adopt the words of an English writer, a master of his own noble language, a thorough scholar, and honored as an historian in hoth hemispheres: "There are certain things," he says, "which only democracy can execute. No monarchy or privileged order would have dared to take measures necessary to maintain the American dency of John Adams it took steps for an

## EIGHT HOUR SCHEME

the Change—A Convention of the Knights United to Meet in May at Cleve-

CHICAGO, April 27 .- The offect of the eight-hour movement upon the brick and stone output, it is said, will show itself more plainly than in any other class of of the Third avenue atrikers had been uilding material. Last year the stone vards of the city turned out building stone of a value of more than \$3,000,000. At the firm of Cavanaghs, Ford & Co., the the same time the brickyards in and merchant tailors of 16 West Twenty-third the same time the brickyards in and around Chicago manufactured nearly 400,for eight hours work after May 1 has had a paralyzing effect upon building interests, nd as a consequence the atone and brick and as a consequence the stone and brick interests have already received a severe shock. A prominent brick manufacturer says if the system should be adopted here, and not outside, the Chicago yards would be so affected that they would have to quit trying to make brick. The proportion for eight hours' work would make at least twenty-five percent difference in the quantity of brick to be produced in and around Chicago. The brick manufacturers had ex-

hve perest interence in the quantity of brick to be produced in and around Chicago. The brick manufacturers had expected a crop this year of 400,000,000, and with eight hours' work the yards could not make more than 300,000,000. From the present building outlook," said he, "it seems as if we would be at a loss to find a place to put 300,000,000 bricks. Building has stopped. The eight-hour business puts at least one dollar on the cost of each thousand of brick, and during the summer the price would probably be \$7.20 a thousand, when it ought to be \$6.25. We do not know yet what our employes will do, and we doubt very much if they know." Another manufacturer said he had been credibly informed that plans for buildings valued at fully \$5,000,000 are now lying in the pigeon-holes of the architects awaiting a settlement of this queetion. A representative of the company, which controls the stone interest at Chicago and Joliet, said the eight-hour proposition had produced a feeling of uncertainty, which was having its effect upon building interests. produced a feeling of uncertainty, which was having its effect upon building interests. Men saving noney to put into buildings would withhold it for the present at least. He added: "Stone men are not doing one-fourth the business they should be doing at this time of the year, and I caunot tell what the result will be on the first of May. It will depend somewhat upon the shape which the eight-hour proposition then assumes. If the men demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, they will knock the building business all to pieces. The stone used in Chicago last year was worth more than \$3,00,000. If the present prospect prevails the product of the stone-cutters of at least \$34 percent in comparison with last least \$34 percent in comparison with last year and the season of 1884. The situa-tion may even become worse. It may show a reduction in building of one-half,

and if it does the stone yards and the stone-cutters will have to share the re-duction with the rest." CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Of New York City on Strikes and Labor
Tronbles.

New York, April 27.—The Chamber of
Commerce held a special meeting this
afternoon to take action on the labor question in its relation to strikes. A large
number of business men were in attendance. Resolutions were presented declaring that minor differences batween emance. Resolutions were presented acctaring that minor differences between employers and employes should be settled
by mutual concessions without the intervention of third parties; that important
differences affecting the public interest or
convenience ought to be settled by arbitration; that questions as to rates of wages,
hours of labor and the kind of service to
he rendered are proper subjects of subtrahours of labor and the kind of service to be rendered are proper subjects of arbitration; that the Chamber fully recognizes the right of all classes of citizens to unite in trade or labor associations, and to use all moral and legal means in the furtherance of their interests; that any employe leaving his business and going on a strike forfeits his place absolutely; that any man resorting to violence to prevent another man working shall be visited with the full penalty of the law; and that every association

grateful to preceding generations for their of the law; and that every association the first time in two weeks the cars of the large inheritances. Here is no rule of which endeavors by inhimidating to a bridge the liberty of choice or of action of the old drivers have been taken back. American citizen

American citizen.

These resolutions were discussed at great length, nearly all of those present making strong speeches in favor of their

adoption.

A resolution presented by Gustave
Schwab, calling upon the citizens of
America to support the guardians of the law in maintaining peace and order was added to the list of resolutions presented. The entire list of resolutions was then adopted by the Board with much enthu-

### GENERAL CONVENTION of the Knights of Labor Called for May 95

at Cleveland, O. New York, April 27.—General Master Workman Powderly has called a general ssembly of the Knights of Labor of the United States and Canada to meet in Cleveland on May 25, This will be a pecial meeting of the General Assembly to consider the general labor troubles throughout the country and the proposed legislation with reference to some system of arbitration in disputes between em-

loyers and employes.

The delegates who attended the General Assembly in Hamilton, Ont., in July 1885, will continue in office as delegates a 1885, will continue in office as delegates at the forthcoming assembly. Mr. Powderly is expected to arrive in New York this week. While the business which brings him here is not known, it is said that it in no way relates to the Third avenue strike. It is probable that he will take occasion while here to disclaim for the Knights of Labor any respansibility for the strike at Labor any responsibility for the strike at the sugar houses in Williamsburgh, which, it is said, has no sanction from the order.

A BOYCOTT BEATEN.

A BOYCOTT BEATEN.

New York's Female Baker Carries the Day and Extends Her Husiness.

New York, April 27.—Mrs. Gray, the proprietress of the now famous bakery at No. 508 Hudson street, may be safely said to have weathered the boycott gale. With remaining the properties of the new famous bakery at No. 508 Hudson street, may be safely said to have weathered the boycott gale. With remaining the properties of the new famous bakery at No. 508 Hudson street, may be safely said to have weathered the boycott gale. With remaining them. the sunshine and glad tidings of Easter came additional financial succor from sympathising friends, increased patronsympathising friends, increased patronage, and as a consequence business prosperity. The distributors of boycotting circulars have abandoned the neighborhood of the bakery, and now scatter their missives along Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, between Ninth and Eighthavennes, where Mrs. Gray has several customers. The following letter was received by Mrs. Gray to-day from the Mayor of Chicago:
"May Dogs Modesses." "May Dogs Modesses."

My Dear Madame:

"My Dear Madame:
"Persevers in your noble course. You have my best wishes. Will help you if necessary.
"Carres A. Harrison, Mayor. Last Saturday was the busiest day in Mrs, Gray's shop since the beginning of the boycott. The old customers are coming back one by one. Letters of encouragement have been received from all parts of the United States, and donations HONORS TO DAVIS.

of bread to the poor are made every day. In all cases inquiries are made to see whether the people to whom bread is given are in reality needy. The result of the boycott has been to enlarge Mrs. Gray's business, Many persons who come in congratulate Mrs. Gray and promise their support. She believes she has gained a complete victory over the boycotters.

From the People of Alabama-The Ex-Touched by the Demonstration

Thirty-three Striking Tailors Arrested and MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 27 .- Jefferson NEW YORK, April 27.—The reports to companied by his youngest daughter at 11 the effect that twenty-five of the leaders o'clock this morning. They were in a taken into custody arose from the fact that thirty-three of the striking hands of cort him. The arrival at every station was the signal for a demonstra-tion. At the stopping places between merchant tailors of 16 West Twenty-third street, who had been engaged in trying to bring about a hoycott of the firm were marched to police headquarters by In-spector Byrnes' detectives this morning. The men were arrested on bench warrants issued by the District Attorney on an indictment found by the Grand Jury and handed in yesterday afternoon. The indistment is a joint one and contains fally fifty names. this city and Mobile great crowds gathered, the local militia fired salutes, children all pressed to the car to shake the hand of the man who led the cause of the South. Many one-legged and one-armed soldiers were waiting to see him, and all had shouts of welcome.

were waiting to see him, and all had shouls of welcome.

Mr. Davis stoed or sat at the rear car. He was too feeble to speak, but gave a hearty hand-chake to all. The train reached here at 8 r. w. The scane has never been equalled, and eclipsed the inaugural reception in 1861. Houses were illuminated, fireworks bright-ened the heavens, artillery boomed and a dozen bands played, while the shouts of thousands mingled with the roar and added to its volume. The local military and Governor O'Neil and staff were at the depot to receive Mr. Davis. It was difficult for the carriage in which he sat, which was drawn by four white horses, to get through the blocked streets. All this despite of rain from above and the mud beneath. Arrived at the Exchange hotel, shout after shout greeted his entrance. The ovation was the grandest of his life. The decorations on houses are elaborate and fully fifty names.

The indictment is drawn under para-graph 5 of section 108 of the Fenal Code, which makes it unlawful for two or more which makes it unlawful for two or more persons to conspire to prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling. The men were all arraigned in court this morning, and held in \$500 bail. The Tailors' Union furnished bondsmon.

The Grand Jury to-day continued their investigation with regard to the Third avenue strike and the general tie-up of the surface roads, and warrants for some of the leaders may be looked for at any moment. Strikers Motura t. Work, St. Louis, Mo., April 27.—The seventy-five boys employed by the Great Western

he works resumed operations. Thirtydecorations on houses are elaborate and the United States flag floats from every Car and Foundry Company, who struck last week because the management of that company refused to cease supplying repair material to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, returned to work this morning. About two-thirds of the entire number of men necessary to carry on the was welcomed on the datas and make the description of the description number of men necessary to carry on the ull business of the establishment are now at work. A full resumption of operations is expected by President McMillan by the end of the week.

by Alderman Watts, acting mayor, —General Gordon responded in a speech brief and elequent. The demonstration over him was nearty and heartfelt.

Mr. Davis retired at an early hour, His health is good, but he is not strong. The feeling shown him greatly touched him, as it is the first xypression of any consequence since the close of the war. His speech to-morrow will be short. The occasion is a lecture by him and an address by General Gordon in aid of the dress by General Gordon in aid of the monument to be erected here to the soldiers of Alabama who fell in the war.

1.500 men, says that he will close his shops May I if his employes insist upon their demand. "The reason I shall close the works," he continued, "is that the employes of Eastern manufacturing concerns in our line of business will not make the same demand. The firms have issued circulars to that effect, and are taking contracts for delivery immediately after that date. I will shat down until the firms in our business arrive at some conclusion." CAMBRIDGE, O., April 27 .- John Kirkpatrick, late the editor of the Cambridge refersonian, is seriously ill at his residence

Advisional, is seriously in at his residence here of a complication of troubles.

E. J. White, of Gainesville, Florida, editor of the Alschua Advocate, was married this morning at ten o'clock in the presence of a few friends to Miss Lena, daughter of Prof. John McBurney, the well known educator.

The grand jury met this morning and is now in deliberation. This term of court will be marked by an unusual amount of oriminal matters. Nellie and Clarissa works of James Cochran and others on the Dickerson run

The Bone Murder Trial.

pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STRUBENVILLE, O., April 27.—The jury n the Bone murder trial, after being out or three hours, returned a verdict this evening for manelaughter. Bone will be entenced the latter part of the week.

A BIG BREAK

a a Levee on the Mississippi River-Dam

ultation with Superintendent Johnston age to the Crops.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—At 7:30 o'clock sultation with superintendent Johnston in regard to wages. The men on the Pitts-burgh, Cleveland & Toledo division demand a restoration of wages paid before the road passed out of the hands of Chauncey Androws, while the Pittsburgh & Western men desire to have a general increase and runs regulated. o-night the levee on the east bank of the Mississippi river, 42 miles south of Mem-25 feet high levee, three-quarters of a mile south of Austin, Miss. A force of nen were employed at the time strength BALTIMORE, April 27.—The strike of the railway car drivers ended to-day and for ening it, but when it broke they ceased ening it, but when it broke they cease, work. The water that will pass through this break will find its way to Beaver dam, Yazoo pass, Hull's break and White Oak bayou. It is feared that portions of Tuniss, Quitman and Sunflower counties will suffer, which, if the worst is realized, will the first time in two weeks the cars of the of the old drivers have been taken back, but the new men will not be discharged.
The pay will be \$1 65 for twelve hours
work, the company refusing to give \$2, for
which the strike was inaugurated. cause serious loss to the farmers who have already planted their crops. The break was ten feet wide when the message was sent, immediately after it happened, and nothing later can be learned to-night.

Schooner Capsized.

the street car strikers started a stage from Eighty-sixth street to Third avenue and BALTIMORE, MD., April 27 .- On Sunday ran it to the posterflice. On the sides were light the steamer Sere while steaming signs reading, "Free from the postoffice to Harlem bridge." The strikers will run more stages if they can procure horses to pull them." he Potomsc off Swan Point discovered the schooner Olive Leaf capsized and sunk. One of the crew, J. B. Norris, was in the rigging clinging to the main masthead. He was taken off and reported that the schooner had capsized at 7:30 o'clock. Captain J. W. Bailey and Gar-ret Gault, both of Charles county, Md., and a low were drowned. Bros & Phillips' South Tenth street roll ing mill was closed down this morning and a boy were drowned.

Passengers Robbed.

because of a strike of about thirty work men, who claim that when the advance in wages was made recently they were not included. They want an increase of 10 to CAIRO, ILLS., April 27 .- Three men got on the Illinois Central railroad passenger train while lying at the incline, bound south, last night, and robbed two or three passengers. One passenger was supposed to have been shot by them. Two of them were arrested and identified by one of the The New York Authorities Fully Prepare to Cope with a Riot.

New York, April 27.—It seems that
the local authorities have not been so

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The coal miners in the St. Louis dis-rict have settled their differences regard-

The graves of Confederate seldiers were decorated at Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., resterday.

At Vincennes, Ind., County Trezsurer

At Vincennes, Ind., County Tressurer Hollingsworth has gone to jail on the charge of embessiement. Truck hands on the Cincinnati, Wash-ington & Baltimore Railroad are moving

for an advance in wages.

At Key West the steamer City of Mexico was forfeited to the Government for violation of the neutrality laws. Solomon L. Withey, for many years U.S. District Judge for the Western district of Michigan, died at San Diego, Cal.

Three steamships landed nearly twenty-dive hundred immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday, including about seven hundred Italians. Italians.

At Clarksville, Mo., George E. Weber, of Smithville, N. J., won the fifty-inite bycycle race in three hours, seven minutes, forty-two and a quarter seconds, lowering the world's record by nearly half

an hour.

A suit of foreclosure, filed at Galveston, against the Texas Central Railroad, forces the road to an early sale, involving between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres of choice lands granted to the company by the State of Texas.

R. Smart, his wife and brother were arranged before a police magistrate this morning and remanded pending the result of seisures made to recover the stolen funds. C. P. Davidson, Q. C., who has been retained by the Messrs. Fowler, says the detectives have succeeded in tracing a large amount of money and hope by this evening to have recovered at least \$20,000. Smart says he lost a great amount of it by speculation on Wall street and refuses to give any information as to what the State of Texas.

A building at Oitawa, O., belonging to the Gerke Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, and stored with bottled and legged beer, collapsed yesterday, and is supposed to have been blown up with dynamite by some enemy of the liquor traffic. of it by speculation on Wall street and re-luses to give any information as to what he has done with the balance. White husband and wife are in jail the two chil-dren, a boy of 6 and a girl of 12, remain by themselves at the hotel.

To the Prussian Charge de Affaires at Rome

NEW YORK, April 27.—A letter from Rome to the Sun gives a full translation of

Monts, Charge d'Affaires of Prussia in This is one of the most important official documents that ever emanated from the Papal authority, intended to set-tle a long and formidable difficulty by ending the kulturkampf:

FROM THE PALACE OF THE VITICAN, 7

In his last note of the 26th of last month, the undersigned Cardinal-Secretary of State gave his Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia, to understand that as soon as the bill actually contemplated, together with the known changes, was accepted and promulgated, the Bishops should be instructed to make known to the Prussian Government the names of ecclesiastics. instructed to make known to the Prussian Government the names of ecclesiastics who are to be called as parish priests to discharge the functions of their ministry in such parishes as are now vacant. The note added that if, as was to be hoped, a religious peace was concluded, this practice of the notifying might be continued in the future. This modus procedendi ("manner of proceeding") has arisen from the consideration that, although the contemplated bill with its amendments, does contain fundimental modifications, the importance of which are willingly ackcontain innolmental modifications, the importance of which are willingly acknowledged, it cannot, nevertheless, be admitted that religious peace has been completely restored so long as other dispositions of the preceding legislation, of which no mention is made in the bill as at present drafted, are allowed to remain.

PARISH RECTORSHIPS

For this reason it is thought that the notifying of the Government about the parish rectorships actually vacant was an

pariah rectorships actually vacant was an important advance, and that by such progressive accord we were preparing the ground for a complete religious peace. Thereby the permanent authorization of these notifications is placed on a level corresponding with that condition of perfect order which the Holy See desires to see established as soon as pessible. Catholics, on their side, would not see with pleasure the Holy See granting such permanent authorization before they are given to enjoy the benefit of a definite religious peace, Hence great reliance is placed on considerations derived from the very nature of the matter in question, and which found their expression in the preceding documents of the Holy See.

Meanwhile it has been ascertained from various sources, and especially from the lists declaration of his Excellency Prince Bismarck, that the projected bill, with its last amenments, would find great difficulty in being adopted by the majority in Parliament if the Holy See did not from the present time authorizs permanent no-tification. The Holy Father, impressed by the gravity of this painful situation, would propose to the Prassian Government, as a means of diminishing the dilliculty on both sides, to complete the present bill by revising the former dispositions not mentioned in this bill so as to afford ground to hope for a complete restoration of religious peace. The realization of this proposal would entirely satisfy the Holy Father, and would be received by Catholics with so sincers a loy that His Holices in the solification. manent notification.

THE MAY LAWS.

If, nevertheless, under existing circum tances, the revision of the May laws cannot be accomplished in the manner aforesaid, as soon as the undersigned Secretary
of State has received the assurance that
this revision shall be undertaken in the
near future, the Holy See will grant the
permanent notification in the sense of the
answer given, in the note of March 20, to
the third question saked by the Prussian
Legation in its note of the same date. As
to this "third question," the Holy See intends to leave the Government free to
fully explain to the dioceean authorities
the motives alleged for excluding the person proposed, when the Government believes the definitive nomination of such a
person to the position to be irreconcillable
with public order, because of some fact
known to the Government by it proved to
be serious. The Prussian Government
will perceive in the last proposals a new
proof of the continual anxiety of the Holy
Father to obtain religious peace, as well as
of his endeavor to remove all obstacles to
the examination of the means by which
such peace may be arrived at.

The undersigned Secretary of State has
the honor to assure you, noble sir, of his
highest consideration.

[Signed.] Cardinal Jaconini.
Nearly all the parishes in Prussia, repnot be accomplished in the manner afore-

highest consideration.

[Signed.] CARDINAL JACORINI.

Kearly all the parishes in Prussia, representing a Catholic population of nearly

10,000,000, have been deprived of all regular pastoral ministrations since the real beginning of Prince Bismarck's kulturkamph. in 1872-73. It has been a long and disastrous struggle, and no wonder the Holy Father is willing to make great concessions to the government for the purpose of restoring to the Prussian Outholics their bishops and parochial clergy, or providing for the spiritual needs and educational wants of a generation so long neglected and persecuted. It is the crowning glory of the Pontificate of Leo XIII.

The House Annual.

The House Amused.
Washington, April 27.—The House was kept amused for nearly an hour to-day by a personal explanation of Mr. Foran, of Ohio, followed by a similar explanation by Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, all hanging on a remark attributed by the latter to the former that the labor broubles should be settled by blood. Mr. Foran denied with warmth that he had ever made such a statement, and during the course of his remarks said Mr. Cain, of Texas, and not Mr. O'Neil was the author of the arbitration bill. Mr. O'Neil replied that ever since he had been Chairman of the Committee on Labor he had been fretted and worried by the sore-head gentleman from Ohio. The trouble with the arbitration bill was that his (Mr. O'Neil's) name was connected with it. If it had been a failure the gentleman from Ohio would have been rised seconds of the survey of the a personal explanation of Mr. Foran, failure the gentleman from Ohio would have been glad enough to have charged it to his humble servant.

Base Ball Yesterday.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 2; Athletics,
1. Earned runs, Baltimore, 1. Two base
hits, Larkin and Schaefer. Three base
hits, Henderson. First base on balls, off
Henderson, 2; Kennedy 2. Base hits,
Baltimore, 8; Athletics, 5. Errora, Baltimore, 1; Athletics, 1. Umpire, Ferguson.
At Louisville—Louisville 3; Pittsburgh
8. Earned runs, Louisville 3; Pittsburgh
9. Home runs, Smith and Mann. Two
base hits, Cross. Three base hits, Mann.
Passed balls, Cross, 4; Miller, 1. Wild
pitches, Sullivan, 3. First base on balls,
by Sullivan, 4. Struck out, by Sullivan, 2;
Galvin, 1. Double plays, Mack and Winte,
Umpire, Young.

Jmpire, Young.
A! St. Louis-St. Louis, 20; Cincinnati,

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 20; Cincinnati, 3 Earned runs, St. Louis 15, Cincinnati none. Two base hits, Glesson, O'Neil, Welch, Robinson, Hudson, Baldwin, Fennelly 2. Three base hits, O'Neil 2, Latham 2, Comisky, Robinson. Passed balls, Caldwin 3. Wild pitches, Pechiny 2, First base on balls, off Hudson 3, off Pechiny 3. Struck out, by Pechiny 4, by Hudson 4. Double plays, Glesson, Robinson, Comisky 2. Umpire, Kelly, At Augusta—Augusta, Si Chattanooga, 9, At Charles'n—Memphis, 9; Charles'n, 8, At Savannah—Savannah, 6; Nashv'le, 12, At Macon—Atlanta, 4; Macon, 2.

Ex-Mayor Baxten, of Louisville, Ky., says St. Jacobs Oll is a specific for every

### GREECE'S ATTITUDE.

THE ULTIMATUM NOT OBEYED

Preparations to Act in Case the tirecks do not Disarm-The War Feeling Still

LONDON, April 27 .- The news from Greece is conflicting. One dispatch states that France did all in her power to secure a favorable settlement for Greece by Individual mediation but failed. It is also said that France didn't sign the ultimatum in which the other powers joined, ordering Greece to disarm, that she has not yet signed it and that if she eventually does algu it that fact will be communi-cated to Greece in a separate note. Greece, it is averred, is arranging to seek from the it is averred, is arranging to seek from the powers certain concessions in return for disamting. Other dispatches say that Greece disarmed before receiving the ultimatum which ordered the disarming to take piace within eight days, and that when Premier DeLyannis received the ultimatum he declared it was then objectless as the orders for disarming had already been given.

A Vienna dispatch says that it is understood that France intends to propose a conference for the purpose of making concessions to Greece.

cessions to Greece.
A telegram from Athens states that the combined fleet of the powers will probably return to the Piracus to-day to embark the Foreign Ministers.

Preparing for Action.

Preparing for Action.

Athens, April 27.—All the foreign representatives except Count DeMonay, the Freuch Minister, had a long conference with the commanders of the foreign menof-war now lying at the Pireaus. They discussed measures to be taken in the event of Greece not complying with the ultimatum of the powers. Greece's reply to the ultimatum is expected at the end of this week. this week.

The Minister of War will not agree to

The Minister of War will not agree to the disarming of the troops and will tender his resignation if that course be decided upon. At a mass meeting of the war party to-day disarmament was denounced. Further meetings will be held to-morrow. A force of cavalry is held in readiness for action in the event of disorders. Several more foreign men-of-war have

arrived in the ofling.

A decree has been issued disbanding the reserves. The Minister of War is returning to Athens from Thessaly.

Offered a Bribe to Vote Against Sherman. Offered a Bribe to Vete Against Sherman, Celumnus, O., April 27.—S. E. Kemp, Republican member of the State Senate for the Dayton district arose to a question of privilege to-day, and commenting on the report that he had been effered a bribe to vote against the re-election of Sherman, said he had been approached by a Democrat prior to the Republican caucus, who said he could have money enough to buy a farm if he would vote against Sherman. He declined the offer, and had intended to use the matter in the interest of Sherman had the occasion required.

By the "Hauds of Persons Usknowa."

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 27.—A special from Springfield, Mo., to the Post-Dispatch, states that the Coroner of Greene county in which George E. Graham, the wife murderer, was lynched last night, held an inquest over the body this morning. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by strangulation at the hands of persons unknown. "Cora Lee," Graham's alleged accomplice, had been informed that an attempt would be made, but she failed to notify the sheriff or to make any attempt to save her lover's life.

THROUGH THE STATE.

Accidents and Incidents in West Virginia and Vicinity.

Mr. Farr, prosecuting attorney of Dod-

dridge county, was married to Agnes, daughter of C. J. Stewart, of West Union Thursday evening last. Leonard Watson and Levi McCloud, who were sentenced to the pentientiary from Gilmer county for a year for robbing a postoflice, have served out their term and returned home.

At Grantsville, Calhoun county, Saturday night, James Sturms, 18 years old, and very popular, with a number of young men among them Samuel Sickles, about Sturma age, had been to a school examinati left theschool house to fight it out. Sickles' father followed, and men who followed at a distance declare old man Sickles struck Sturms on the head while young Sickles stabbed him. Sturms fell dead, saying, "They have cut me to pieces." The murderers were captured and confined in the Grantaville jail. Threats of lynching were made.

Readable Melauge of Gossip from the

Mr. James Kinney, of Marbletown, was J. A. Green, the grocer, who was burned at the steel works, is getting along finely. S. L. Mooney, President of the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad, is in the

city.

Mr. Harry Sampsel and wife left for

their future home in Grand Island, Neb on Monday. The cashier of the Confinercial Bank, at Martin's Ferry, Mr. H. W. Smith, was in he city yesterday.

the city yesterday.

Mr. Joseph Boggs, a prominent farmer and wool buyer of Warnocks, Ohio, was in the city yesterday.

The report that William Kennedy had been shot at Columbus, turns out to be without foundation.

The St. Clairsville Presbytery is meeting at Caldwell, Noble county. The delegates from here went via Cambridge.

A large crowd witnessed the perform-

A large crowd witnessed the perform-ance of the Ellis Family of Bell Ringers at the Christian Church last night,

The work on the new Union street bridge is moving along nicely now and will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Elder John S. Sweeney will lecture in the Christian Church to-night and every evening this week on the subject of Bap-tism.

Rev. Mr. Walker and Mr. W. H. Smith of Martin's Ferry, passed through the city yesterday for Caldwell, to attend a meeting of the Presbytery.

meeting of the Presbytery.

The members of the LiederkransSchuetzeaverein and their families had a
ball in Turner hall Monday night. It was
a private family ball, gotten up for the
families and friends of the members. A
most enjoyable time was had, as the Germans always have. A bout midnight some
rowdies attempted to effect an entrance, and
as this was refused, began to throw stones
and bricks at the hall, much to the annoyance of those inside. Louis Long went
out and demanded that they clear out.
Some words followed, when Louis fired a
revolver at them two or three times. This
seemed to quiet things.

Made Short Work of It.

OFFICE OF DAYON JOHNAI, DAYTON, O.,
Nov. 11, 1850.—in April, of 1883, after
doctoring for four months, for kidney
trouble, began taking Warner's asfe cure. In one week, I was relieved of a stone as large as a peanut, followed by sediment that indicated dissolution of the stone,—
W. H. ROUZER, foreman of job room.